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WORLD AFFAIRS

Berlin & Germany

West Answers Khrushchev. The U.S., Britain and France informed the Soviet government July 17 that Premier Khrushchev's terms for settlement of the Berlin and German questions were unacceptable to the West and could not be the basis for any negotiations on these problems.

The West's position was set forth in 3 separate but similar notes delivered in Moscow July 17 and made public the next day. The notes were in answer to the Soviet aide-mémoire handed to U.S. officials at the end of Pres. Kennedy's and Premier Khrushchev's June 3-4 meeting in Vienna.

In their messages, the 3 Western powers categorically rejected the Soviet threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and to impose the status of a "free city" on West Berlin. They made it clear that they would defend their rights in Berlin, with force if necessary.

The Western powers expressed agreement with the USSR that a German settlement would enhance world peace. They declared, however, that such a settlement would be possible only on the basis of self-determination and free elections in all parts of Germany and Berlin.

Excerpts from the U.S. note, which was accompanied by a copy of the Sept. 12, 1944 allied protocol on the division and occupation of Germany:

"The United States government fully concurs with the Soviet government that a peace settlement is long overdue. It is clear from the public record of efforts on the part of the Western powers to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of such a peace settlement that it is the Soviet Union which has blocked all progress. . . ."

"With regard to Berlin, the United States is not insisting upon the maintenance of its legal rights because of any desire merely to perpetuate its presence there. It is insisting on, and will defend, its legal rights against attempts at unilateral abrogation because the freedom of the people of West Berlin depends upon the maintenance of those rights. The support and approval of the people of West Berlin for the system under which they live has been made amply clear over the years. . . ."

"The United States government continues to believe that there will be no real solution of the German problem, nor any real tranquility in central Europe, until the German people are reunified in peace and freedom on the basis of the universally recognized principle of self-determination. . . . "

"To justify the action it wishes to take, the . . . USSR alleges that without a peace treaty there is danger of conflagration in Europe. The United States government does not consider that this argument has any merit. Minor incidents which occur from time to time in the present situation are settled through exercise of those quadripartite responsibilities which, in themselves, constitute the most effective protection against any local aggravation . . . growing into a real threat to the peace."

"Contrary to the unfounded assertion in the Soviet aide-mémoire, the Western powers vigorously carried out the programs to eradicate Nazi militarism, to eliminate vestiges of the 3d Reich, to prevent the rebirth of aggressive forces, and to chart a course by which Germany could recover its respect and play a constructive role in international affairs. The Federal Republic of Germany is the proof of the successful achievement of these aims by the West.

"The Federal Republic's foreign and military policies accept significant restraints. It has undertaken not to manufacture atomic, chemical and biological weapons, and has accepted international control to insure that this undertaking is honored. All of the Federal Republic's combat forces are completely integrated into NATO, which has only defensive—not aggressive—aims. The Federal Republic does not seek, or intend to develop, an independent nuclear capability or the transfer of nuclear weapons to its [control]. . . ."

"The counterpart of the Soviet position is that unless the Western powers accept its German solution, the Soviet government will try to obtain what it wants by unilateral action. . . ."

"At the end of World War II, the victorious powers entered into a number of agreements to settle the German problem, based on the principle that questions concerning Germany as a whole were a matter of joint action by the victorious powers. A peace settlement with Germany is foremost among those questions. . . ."

"Under international law, the Soviet government cannot ignore these agreements in order to conclude unilateral arrangements with a part of Germany; nor would such action invalidate the rights of the United States government and the other governments responsible for the settlement of the German question, since these rights derive absolutely from the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, and were not granted by, nor negotiated with, the Soviet Union. This has repeatedly been acknowledged by the Soviet government. . . ."

"What the Soviet Union proposes, unless the three powers formally abandon their efforts to reunify Germany, is to determine by itself the fate of Germany through an agreement with the authorities of the so-called 'German Democratic Republic' which is not freely chosen, but has been created by the Soviet Union as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy."

"The Soviet Union further asserts that a 'peace treaty,' whether signed by all the interested parties or not, would bring about the establishment of West Berlin as a 'demilitarized free city.' . . ."

"The United States considers entirely unfounded the Soviet claims that this unilateral act could deprive the other three participants in the joint occupation of Berlin of their basic rights in the city—rights derived from the Nazi surrender, as indicated, and expressed in binding and valid agreements, to which the Soviet Union is a party. . . ."

"The United States wishes particularly to reiterate, in discussing the legal aspects of Berlin's status, that Soviet references to Berlin as being situated on the territory of the so-called 'German Democratic Republic' are entirely without foundation. This can be readily and clearly established by reference to the attached copy of the protocol of Sept. 12, 1944. The protocol makes clear that Berlin was not a part of, or located on, the territory to be occupied as a zone by any one of the powers under the agreement. . . . "

"It is evident that the present status of the city, which the Soviet Union chooses to characterize as an 'occupation regime' which 'has already outlived itself,' is actually an arrangement that—under the existing abnormal division of Germany—does not constitute any threat to peace. Attempts by the Soviet Union to destroy that arrangement, in pursuit of its political goals, are certain to jeopardize gravely the very peace in the name of which the Soviet Union action is taken. . . ."

"The immediate cause of this threat to peace arises from the announced intention of the Soviet government to present the three Western powers with a de facto situation based on the false assertion that they would no longer be entitled to remain in Berlin, or to have free access thereto. Such a move could lead to highly dangerous developments, and would be totally devoid of legal effect. The United States considers the exercise of its rights together with its British and French allies, in order to maintain the freedom of over 2,000,000 people in West Berlin, a fundamental political and moral obligation."

"As in the past, the United States government is always prepared to consider in agreement with its allies a freely negotiated settlement of the unresolved problems of Germany. Such a settlement must be in conformity with the principle of self-determination and with the interests of all concerned. The United States government for its part has never contemplated confronting the Soviet Union with a fait accompli. It hopes that for its part the Soviet government will renounce any idea of taking such action, which as noted, would have unforeseeable consequences. It thinks it necessary to warn the Soviet government in all seriousness of the grave degree of such a course. . . . "

"There is no reason for a crisis over Berlin. If one develops it is because the Soviet Union is attempting to invade the basic rights of others. All the world will plainly see that the misuse of such words as 'peace' and 'freedom' cannot conceal a threat to raise tension to the point of danger and suppress the freedom of those who now enjoy it."

The Western notes had been coordinated in discussions among the US., British and French governments and in parallel talks with West Germany and the West European representatives to the NATO Permanent Council.

In the initial Soviet reaction to the notes, Moscow radio charged July 17 that the Western powers were "abetting the sinister forces that seek to start another war." [See pp. 245B1 221B1, 213B1]

Disarmament & A-Tests

Moscow Talks Begun. U.S. and Soviet envoys opened a 2d round of talks in Moscow July 17 on proposals for a resumption this summer of full-scale East-West disarmament negotiations.

(Agreement on the possibility of a new general disarmament conference had been reached in an exchange of messages between Pres. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev and in talks at

Week in Headlines

Western powers formally rejected Soviet terms for settlement on Berlin, Germany; notes warned Berlin position would be defended with force, negotiations possible only on basis of German self-determination.

West sought UN action on stalemated Geneva nuclear test ban talks; test renewal threatened.

Preliminary talks held on new disarmament conference.

Pakistan Pres. Ayub Khan visited U.S., warned continued aid necessary to halt communism in Asia.

State Undersecy. Bowles remained in post despite predicted resignation over policy disputes.

James E. Coyne resigned as Bank of Canada governor.

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the UN.) [See pp. 191E1, 182B2]

The U.S.-Soviet talks, called to consider the composition, date and site of the proposed disarmament conference, had been begun in Washington June 19 by Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin and John J. McCloy, Pres. Kennedy's special adviser on disarmament. The Washington meetings, however, were recessed June 30 after serious divergences reportedly had appeared between the 2 sides on the question of the specific issues to be placed before the planned general conference. Zorin was said to have pressed McCloy for discussion of the substantive disarmament proposals to be presented to the general conference by the U.S. and USSR. The U.S. envoy was said to have agreed to a discussion of the 2 sides' differing approaches to disarmament but rejected Soviet efforts to turn the preliminary talks into bilateral U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations.

(Zorin met with Pres. Kennedy at the White House June 30 to discuss the talks, but no comment was made on their meeting.)

The talks were resumed by Zorin and McCloy in Moscow amid the renewed U.S.-Soviet crisis over Berlin. The Soviet CP newspaper Pravda made it clear July 17 that the USSR would not participate in multilateral disarmament talks unless "the bilateral Soviet-American negotiations lead to the coordination of positions on at least the main problems of general and complete disarmament. If agreement between the USSR and the United States is not achieved, then no success whatsoever can be expected from discussions in a multilateral organ." (The N.Y. Times had reported June 25 a U.S. suggestion that 10 neutral nations be added to the 5 Western and 5 Communist nations which took part in the unsuccessful Mar. 15-June 27, 1960 Geneva disarmament talks. The USSR had urged the addition of 5 neutral countries to give equal representation to the Western, Soviet and neutral blocs.)

U.S. Warns Vs. A-Ban Delay. In the first of a new series of U.S.-Soviet exchanges on the deadlocked Geneva conference on nuclear tests, the U.S. formally warned the USSR June 17 that it would not indefinitely continue its voluntary suspension of nuclear weapons tests in the absence of progress toward a test-ban treaty.

The U.S. note was considered a reply to the Soviet memorandum on disarmament and atomic tests delivered at the end of the June 3-4 Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in Vienna. It specifically rejected these major demands made in the Soviet memo: (1) merger of the Geneva nuclear ban conference with general disarmament talks planned for this summer; (2) creation of a 3-member executive to control test-ban machinery; (3) limitation of on-site inspections of possible treaty violations to "3 per year."

The message contained these warnings that the U.S. believed the USSR might secretly be testing nuclear weapons and it might be necessary to resume the American test program:

- It was evident that "the Soviet Union is attempting to continue a situation in which the United States accepts an unenforced commitment not to test [nuclear weapons]. This would leave the Soviet Union, with its closed society, . . . and its action shrouded in a veil of secrecy, free to conduct nuclear weapons tests without fear of exposure. For almost 3 years, the United States has been willing to assume the risk of not testing nuclear weapons without the certainty that the Soviet Union has likewise stopped its testing. The . . . defenses of the free world do not allow this risk to be assumed indefinitely."
- "To throw away the progress made toward a test ban agreement would mean a setback to the world's hopes for disarmament. It would mean the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and the testing of such weapons by an ever-greater number of countries. In view of the ease of clandestine nuclear testing under an unpoliced ban, it means that each government will face an increasing need to take whatever steps may be necessary in its own defense, including nuclear testing. These are the consequences of failure to agree . . . for which the USSR . . . would have to take the responsibility."

The U.S. note rejected the Soviet assertion that no test ban administrator could be neutral with respect to the Soviet and Western blocs. It said that the U.S. "could not accept the idea that there are no men in the unaligned countries with sufficient objectivity and sense of duty to carry out explicit provisions of international agreements." It added: "No matter what explanation is attempted, the fact remains that the Soviet proposal for a tripartite administrative council involves a built-in veto over the operation of the control system."

The Soviet suggestion that the Geneva nuclear talks be merged with general disarmament talks was rejected as an attempt to further delay an agreement on the nuclear ban question. The U.S. pointed out that the suggestion represented a "total reversal of the Soviet position which originally insisted on treating the test ban separately [from disarmament]." (A U.S. State Department statement issued June 15 had formally opposed a merger of negotiations on disarmament and the nuclear ban.)

Khrushchev Warns on Tests. Premier Khrushchev warned June 21 that the USSR would resume nuclear testing "immediately" if the U.S. resumed its test program.

Khrushchev, speaking at a Kremlin meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Russia, addressed himself specifically to the contents of the June 17 U.S. note.

He declared: "For close to 3 years . . . the Soviet Union has been making no nuclear weapons tests. . . . We can continue abstaining from nuclear tests and offer to the Western powers to reach agreement on the disarmament problem as a whole . . . including the question of nuclear weapons tests."

"Some American leaders urge . . . [the U.S.] to resume nuclear weapons tests if the Soviet Union does not accept the Western powers' demands. . . . We must warn these gentlemen: No sooner the United States resumes nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union [immediately*] will start testing its nuclear weapons. Quite a few devices which need practical testing have been developed in the Soviet Union. This testing . . . will increase the fighting power of our armed forces and enable us to develop even better . . . nuclear bombs, enable us to improve the technology of their manufacture."

"Thus, the entire responsibility for the resumption of nuclear weapons tests will rest with the governments of the Western powers."

U.S. to Check for Tests. Pres. Kennedy announced June 28 that he had ordered a scientific inquiry to determine whether evidence existed that the USSR had been conducting nuclear tests in violation of the voluntary moratorium in effect since 1958.

In a statement read to a Washington news conference, Mr. Kennedy said that the USSR's "refusal to negotiate seriously on a nuclear test ban at Geneva" had raised "a serious question about how long we can safely continue on a voluntary basis a refusal to undertake tests . . . without any assurance that the Russians are not testing." The President said that he had ordered a special panel of his Science Advisory Committee to examine 2 basic questions: "First, what is the extent of our information on whether the Soviet Union has been or could be engaged in secret testing of nuclear weapons? 2d, to the extent that certain types of tests can be concealed by the Soviet Union, what technical progress in weapons could be underway . . . without our knowledge?"

Mr. Kennedy made it clear, however, that neither his Administration nor Pres. Eisenhower's had "any knowledge which would state that the Soviet Union had been testing—information either by seismography or by any other means. . . . What we're concerned about is that our information is quite incomplete and we want to know whether it is possible that they could be testing without our knowledge. . . ."

The President said that, pending a review of policy toward the Geneva nuclear talks, the U.S. would continue to participate in the conference.

(State Secy. Rusk told a news conference June 22 that the U.S. would remain in the Geneva talks but that it was studying the question of a resumption of nuclear tests. Rusk said

*The word "immediately" was contained in the Khrushchev speech as broadcast but was omitted from the text issued by Tass.

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that the military advantages of a renewed test program were being weighed against the political and psychological disadvantages feared from such action.)

USSR Rejects U.S. View. A Soviet note delivered to the U.S. July 5 (made public July 7) rejected the Western views outlined in the U.S.' June 17 warning on the Geneva talks.

The Soviet message charged that the U.S. note had betrayed the Kennedy Administration's concern "with only one thing, how to justify in the eyes of public opinion the resumption of nuclear tests which is being prepared in the United States, what pretext to find for burning the bridges to agreement on the prohibition of such tests." It asserted that "the United States is not interested in honest agreement on a treaty which would put an end to nuclear testing for all time and is seeking loopholes to circumvent the treaty and thus turn it into a scrap of paper."

The USSR (1) renewed its demand that the Geneva talks be merged with general disarmament negotiations; (2) reaffirmed its insistence on a 3-member test-ban executive representing the Soviet, Western and neutralist blocs; (3) declared that it was the U.S., not the USSR, which sought a "veto" over the proposed test-ban administration.

West Seeks UN Action. The U.S. and Britain acted July 15 to bring the nuclear test-ban stalemate before the UN General Assembly. The Western move was coordinated with a new U.S. note to the USSR rebutting the charges contained in the July 7 Soviet message.

A joint U.S.-British letter addressed to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld asked him to place the nuclear test ban question on the agenda of the UN Assembly's 16th regular session, scheduled to convene in New York Sept. 19. The joint message, accompanied by a memorandum outlining Western views on the matter, said that the U.S. and Britain voluntarily had suspended their nuclear test programs but could not be sure that the USSR had done so. It said that "the Soviet Union has steadfastly resisted the adoption of key measures of international control which alone could afford a reasonable degree of assurance . . . that the parties to a treaty are adhering to their obligations."

The U.S. note, delivered in Moscow the same day, categorically rejected those Soviet demands which, it held, would prevent an effective test ban. It denounced the Soviet proposal for a 3-member executive as calculated to cause "paralysis of the entire control organization and . . . make a mockery of effective international inspection." It declared that the West would not accept the USSR's limitation of control to 3 on-site inspections annually, its demand that Soviet nationals head inspection teams on Russian territory, and its inspection criteria, which would prevent inspection of many "suspicious" seismic events.

U.S. Recalls Geneva Envoy. Arthur H. Dean, chief of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva nuclear test ban talks, was recalled to Washington June 20. Administration officials said that Dean's recall was an expression of the U.S.' belief that the Geneva conference was deadlocked hopelessly and would remain so unless the USSR substantially altered its terms for a test-ban treaty. They said, however, that the U.S. would not break off the Geneva negotiations. Dean temporarily was replaced by his deputy, Charles C. Stelle.

Major developments in Geneva:

Dean charged June 14 that the USSR had adopted a "dismal and negative attitude" toward the concessions offered by the West when the talks resumed Mar. 21. He said that "the Soviet Union has not come forward with any broad effort to narrow the differences comparable to that undertaken by the West." He added, however, that the U.S. and Britain were ready to "negotiate patiently . . . as long as necessary" for an accord.

Soviet chief delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin welcomed Dean's assurances that the West would continue the talks, but he expressed concern June 15 at the campaign of U.S. Congressional leaders for a resumption of nuclear tests.

David Ormsby-Gore, British disarmament expert and ambassador-designate to the U.S., flew to Geneva June 16 and told the conference that the Soviet position had brought "effective negotiation . . . to an end."

Tsarapkin charged June 23 that France's drive to create an independent nuclear striking force would reduce any test-ban or disarmament treaty to "a scrap of paper." He asserted that the French view could be dealt with only if the Geneva talks were merged with general disarmament negotiations.

Sir Michael Wright of Britain rejected Tsarapkin's proposal June 26. He noted that the West had favored dealing with the nuclear test question within the framework of general disarmament but that it had agreed to the separate Geneva talks after Premier Khrushchev had charged the test moratorium would be "sabotaged" by making it dependent on other disarmament accords.

Tsarapkin told the conference's 325th session July 3 that the 2 years of negotiations had made it "crystal clear" that the U.S. did not want to sign a treaty banning nuclear tests. [See pp. 214G3-215C3

U.S. A-Tests Urged. A renewed Congressional campaign for the resumption of U.S. nuclear tests was launched June 14 by Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Holifield, who said that his views were supported by a majority of his Congressional committee, appealed to Pres. Kennedy to announce "within a few weeks" that the U.S. would resume its test program and would continue its participation in the Geneva negotiations. Holifield's views, which were outlined in a House speech and subsequent news conference, were described as a possible Administration "trial balloon" on abandonment of the U.S.' voluntary test moratorium.

Holifield declared that "the time has come when we can no longer gamble with the destiny of the United States and the free world" through prolongation of the voluntary moratorium. He asserted that the USSR, which had refused constructive negotiations at Geneva, might be conducting clandestine nuclear tests. He said that a resumption of tests was necessary to complete the U.S.' arsenal of light and low-yield nuclear weapons and to develop "revolutionary" weapons concepts currently under study.

The Holifield proposal was backed by Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) and Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) in a TV interview recorded July 2 and by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) in a Senate speech July 14. Hickenlooper told the N. Y. Herald Tribune July 8 that he was "convinced" that the USSR secretly had been testing nuclear weapons ever since the beginning of the voluntary moratorium.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Ayub Visit, Aid Warning. Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan, arrived in Washington July 11 for a 3-day state visit.

Ayub, addressing a joint session of Congress July 12, coupled an appeal for continued U.S. aid to his country with the sharp warning that "unless Pakistan is able to meet the economic needs of its people, in another 15 or 20 years we shall be overtaken by communism."

Speaking extemporaneously, Ayub declared: "We need foreign capital, we need machine tools, . . . we need this and we need that. You might say that we heard this before, too. You are getting a bit tired of the story. I would like to suggest to you that you had better not get tired at this point."

Conceding that it could not be "pleasant" to continually aid others, Ayub said: ". . . May I put it to you like this, that we are pressing against you today as friends, and if we make good I think you will in some fashion get it back. . . . If we do not make good and if, heaven forbid, we go under to communism, then we shall still press against you, but not as friends."

Ayub asserted that Pakistan was the sole Asian country that would stand with the U.S. in the event it suffered reverses in its battle with communism. He said: "We take deep interest in your affairs . . . if anything goes right here we take pride . . . if something goes wrong here, that has an adverse affect on our morale. . . . If there is real trouble, there is no other country in Asia where you will be able to even put

your foot in. The only people who will stand by you are the people of Pakistan. . . ."

He preceded his warning with a summary of Pakistan's fight for independence, its military revolution (headed by Ayub), and its struggle "to remove or shorten the gap between the haves and have-nots" through land redistribution. He asserted that Pakistan's revolution had taken as its model "the real democratic system" which existed in the U.S. and Britain, particularly in their trade unions, cooperatives and other associations. He said that multi-party rule had brought Pakistan's government to the point of "chaos" and disintegration, but that his regime was attempting to recreate a "system of basic democracies" in which small groups of voters chose representatives in meaningful local elections.

The Pakistani leader's address came amid an Administration campaign to win Congressional approval of Pres. Kennedy's foreign aid program. It was given a warm reception by both Republicans and Democrats. Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) commented after the speech that Ayub had been "the best witness . . . yet heard at the Capitol" for passage of the aid program.

Joint Statement. A joint communiqué issued July 13 by Presidents Kennedy and Ayub expressed their agreements: (a) that South Asia was "a primary target of international communism"; (b) that Pakistan needed outside aid to fulfill its current 5-year plan; (c) for the US. to send scientists and engineers to aid Pakistan in solving "the serious problem of water-logging and salinity" of vast areas of its land; (d) on the value of existing Pakistani-U.S. security pacts.

In addition, it affirmed the U.S.' desire "to see a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir issue" and Pakistan's desire "to maintain friendly relations with all neighboring states." It said both Presidents had reviewed the progress of U.S. military aid to Pakistan

According to newspaper reports on the visit, Pres. Kennedy had declined Ayub's request to help Pakistan and India settle the Kashmir dispute but had given to Ayub, and had promised to repeat to Indian Prime Min. Nehru, a suggestion that the 2 countries initiate talks on the subject. The reports stated that the U.S. had assured Ayub that no changes were being contemplated in the U.S. military aid program with regard to either Pakistan or India. India currently was receiving no military aid.

(Prime Min. Nehru said in Jubbulpore, India July 11 that Pakistani leaders had stated they were getting arms to bolster their forces against India. He accused Ayub of a "campaign of calumny" regarding U.S. aid to India.)

Ayub, answering questions before the National Press Club July 13, said that any U.S. arms aid to India would make Pakistan feel "more insecure" and "put a tremendous strain on our [U.S.] relationship." He also told the newsmen he hoped the U.S. would aid Pakistan in seeking a solution to her birth-control problem.

Ayub appeared on NBC-TV's recorded "Meet the Press" program (shown July 15) and asserted that the U.S. should deal directly with Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam instead of relying on the "slow" "cumbersome" SEATO.)

Social Itinerary. Ayub had been welcomed personally by Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy on his arrival in Washington by air July 11.

The Pakistani president was accompanied by his daughter, the Begum Nasir Akhtar Aurangzeb, and her husband, Shahzada M. F. K. Aurangzeb of Swat. During his official talks he was aided by External Affairs Min. Manzur Qadir, Amb.-to-U.S. Aziz Ahmed and Finance Min. Mohammed Shoaib.

The social highlight of Ayub's visit was a state dinner held at Mount Vernon under a canopied pavilion. The 135 guests traveled from Washington down the Potomac River in 4 yachts and were entertained by the Fort Myers (Va.) Continental Fife & Drum Corps and the National Symphony Orchestra.

(Press Secy. Pierre Salinger rebutted criticism of the elaborate dinner July 12 by saying the cost was "not significantly more" than for other state dinners and that everything but the food had been donated by "public spirited citizens." He said it was a way of "putting our country's best foot forward.")

Following his Washington visit, Ayub traveled to New York July 14 and to Gettysburg, Pa. July 15 to visit ex-Pres. Eisenhower. He visited Texas July 15-17, where he was a guest of Vice Pres. Johnson in San Antonio and addressed the legislature at Austin July 17. He returned to New York and was the guest of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld July 17. Ayub left the U.S. July 18. [See pp. 401F2, 232E1-B3]

Nyerere Visit. Pres. Kennedy met with Prime Min. Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika in Washington July 17. A joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders affirmed the U.S.' intention to "join in helping" Tanganyika meet the objectives of its 3-year development plan.

Nyerere, at a UN news conference July 11, had favored the formation of an East African federation, beginning with Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar. [See p. 156B-D2]

GOP Aid Proposal Rejected. Pres. Kennedy July 13 sent to Rep. Walter H. Judd (Minn.), ranking GOP member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a letter rejecting Judd's proposal to authorize up to $900 million for foreign aid loans during fiscal 1962 and up to $800 million for the following 4 years. Under the Administration's proposed program, $900 would be authorized for fiscal 1962 and $1.6 billion for the following 4 years. Judd had made the proposal when he and 16 other House committee members had met with the President July 12. [See p. 248A1-A2]

Disagreement with Bowles. Reports that Pres. Kennedy was dissatisfied with State Undersecy. (for Political Affairs) Chester Bowles' performance as top State Department administrator and would ask for Bowles' resignation were denied July 17 by Press Secy. Pierre Salinger.

As reported by the N.Y. Times July 17, the President's dissatisfaction with Bowles stemmed from the State Department's dilatory formulation of advice concerning Berlin and NATO. Other dissatisfactions reportedly related to Bowles' (1) differences with the Administration's policy in the Cuban invasion, (2) insistence on Administration debate of Communist China's admission to the UN, (3) recommendation for ambassadorships of persons who were neither Democratic-fund contributors nor members of the Foreign Service, (4) support of Africa against colonial rule, particularly in the case of Angola. The report said the President, while favoring many of these positions, disliked Bowles' frankness in expounding them and the subsequent arousal of powerful U.S. political opposition. [See pp. 248G3, 147C3, 46D-E1]

Congress

Hanford Atomic Plant. Administration plans to convert the plutonium-producing reactor at Hanford, Wash. into the world's largest atomic-power plant were rejected by a 176-140 teller vote in the House July 13 but approved by a 54-36 Senate vote July 18. The plans were part of an omnibus bill, authorizing new construction funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, which was passed by both houses and sent to joint conference.

The Administration had requested $95 million to build a 700,000 kw. plant to provide electricity for the Bonneville Power Administration's Pacific Northwest network.

Republican opposition, led in the House by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (Pa.), senior GOP member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, and in the Senate by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.), had been backed by private utilities and coal industry lobbies. Debate had focused on the public-vs.-private-power issue. [See p. 120A1]

Cultural Exchange. A bill (S1154) to consolidate and expand the U.S.' cultural and educational exchange programs was passed by a 79-5 Senate vote July 14.

The bill included an amendment, offered by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), to extend for 2 years the Alien Orphan Adoption Act which expired June 30 and under which adopted foreign orphans could be admitted without affecting immigration quotas.

The Senate had rejected by a 71-17 vote June 10 a motion to recommit the bill offered by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, who described the bill as a

"global aid to education bill." Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) estimated the expanded programs would cost $149 million the first year compared to 1960's $43 million cost.

The bill would combine exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright Act, the Smith-Mundt Act, the 1956 International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act, the Finnish Debt Payment Act, the amended 1954 Mutual Security Act, and the 1954 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. [See p. 38A-C1]

Duty-Free Allowance. The Senate passed by voice vote and sent to conference July 14 a bill (HR6611) to reduce from $500 to $100 the amount of duty-free goods U.S. travelers could bring from abroad. Included in the bill was an amendment to make the limit $300 for travelers returning from the Virgin Islands. [See p. 250E1]

Hiss Act Modification. The House July 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6141) to amend the Hiss Act to allow the restoration of retirement benefits to U.S. employes involved in minor offenses unconnected with national security. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, reporting the bill June 15, had said that 165 of 177 pending benefits-claims would be allowable by passage of the bill.

The bill extended the act's provisions denying retirement benefits and annuities to persons convicted of offenses concerning national security or who refused to testify or committed perjury in such cases. [See Vol. XIV, p. 276A1]

Texas Tower Report. Chrmn. John Stennis (D., Miss.) of the Senate Armed Services' Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, released June 28 a staff report that charged the Navy Department Bureau of Yards and Docks with a "substantial portion of responsibility for the defects, deficiencies, and inadequacies in design and construction and in some cases in the repair" of the Air Force's radar Texas tower which collapsed Jan. 15 and caused the death of 28 persons. The report charged the AF with responsibility for the safety of the personnel aboard the tower. [See p. 32G2]

Labor

Teamsters Convention. James R. Hoffa won an overwhelming reelection to his 2d 5-year term as president of the International Bro'hood of Teamsters July 7 at the conclusion of the Teamsters' convention in Miami Beach, Fla. The convention, opened July 3, was attended by 2,200 delegates.

Hoffa's reelection July 7 was by acclamation after the only rival candidate, Milton J. Liss, Local 478 (Newark, N.J.) president, withdrew (he had received 15 of 1875 votes cast) and pledged allegiance to Hoffa. Only one Teamster, Harold C. Boles of Sacramento, was officially recorded as voting against Hoffa. Liss' demand for elections by secret ballot had been rejected by the convention.

Convention delegates also voted to (a) raise Hoffa's annual salary from $50,000 to $75,000; (b) raise from 40¢ to $1 the amount of dues paid monthly per member into the national union by Teamster locals (the new dues would provide the national union with an estimated $17 million annually, a $10 million increase); (c) approve a new constitution authorizing Hoffa to organize workers in any industry, compelling locals to negotiate regional contracts whenever the majority approved, making local officers and business agents automatic delegates to conventions; (d) kill resolutions favoring the Freedom Riders and stronger, Teamsters' civil-rights rules; (e) grant Hoffa permission to move the Teamsters' headquarters from Washington to Detroit.

The new constitution included provisions to permit payment by the union of fees for legal defense of union officers. It eliminated a provision under which members convicted of racketeering or major crimes were subject to ouster and a provision limiting membership to persons "of good moral character."

Hoffa's convention activities included: July 2—A news conference in which he accused the Justice and Labor Departments of conducting a "vendetta" against the labor movement and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy of biased enforcement of law; July 3—A keynote speech in which he (a) revealed his plans to build a national political machine and powerful Congressional lobby; (b) charged that employers and "those pot-bellied, slick individuals who represent employers in Congress" had conspired to discredit the Teamsters by accusing it of gangster control; July 6—A news conference in which he predicted the AFL-CIO would readmit the Teamsters within 18 months or collapse, called AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "that dopey, thickheaded Irishman" who was the "sole obstacle" to the Teamsters' readmittance, said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther would favor the Teamsters' readmittance because he "is not stupid like Meany." (Reuther replied July 6 that "under no circumstances would I take the Teamsters back carte blanche.")

(Newsday [Garden City, N.Y.] reported July 8 that Hoffa had said he would gain control of both the labor movement and whichever political party lost the 1964 national election.) [See pp. 218G1, 83B1-G2]

(Teamsters officials told the convention that the union's membership had exceeded 1,700,000 in Nov. 1960, but AP reported July 16 that the membership, as listed in Teamsters' reports filed with the Labor Department, had declined from 1,515,071 in 1957 to 1,481,147 in 1960.)

FOREIGN

Canada

Coyne Quits Bank Post. James E. Coyne resigned July 13 as governor of the Bank of Canada and as president of the Industrial Development Bank. His resignation was a result of (1) a dispute with Finance Min. Donald Fleming over Canadian fiscal policies and (2) a political battle between the House of Commons, controlled by Prime Min. Diefenbaker's Conservatives, and the Senate, dominated by the opposition Liberals.

A government bill calling for Coyne's removal from office had been introduced in the House after a formal demand for his resignation had been made May 30 by Fleming and rejected by Coyne. The bill was approved by the House July 7 by a vote of 129-37; it was rejected by the Senate July 13 by a vote of 33-16. Coyne previously had announced that he would resign if the Senate defeated the order for his dismissal.

(The bill charged that Coyne had been derelict in failing to veto a bank directors' resolution increasing his pension from $11,900 to $25,000 a year and in failing to inform Fleming of the resolution. Coyne had held it was not his function to veto the measure and that the government had been informed of the bank's action.)

The Senate's rejection of the bill for Coyne's removal was contained in its vote approving a report by the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee, which had held hearings on the government bill July 10-12 and heard testimony from Coyne. The report declared that Coyne "did not misconduct himself in office." (The House of Commons July 4 had blocked a Liberal Party move to grant Coyne a hearing in the lower chamber.)

Coyne and Fleming long had been at odds over fiscal policy. Coyne had favored higher interest rates and higher tariffs; Fleming had been a proponent of currency expansion, a higher rate of liquidity for bank loans, and deficit spending.

Coyne had charged June 14 that Fleming sought his resignation because the government was about to embark on economic policies with which he, Coyne, could not agree. Fleming had replied June 14 that during Coyne's period in office "there has been a steady . . . deterioration in relations of the [bank] with the public. The Governor, . . . by his rigid and doctrinaire expression of views . . . incompatible with government policies, has embroiled the bank in controversy with a strong political overtone." [See Vol. XX, p. 406C1]

Great Britain

Gagarin Visit. Maj. Yuri Gagarin, Soviet cosmonaut, arrived in London by plane July 11 for a 5-day visit to Britain. The visit was sponsored by a British trade fair association and coincided with a Soviet Trade Fair in London. Thousands of persons greeted Gagarin at the airport and others cheered him along the route to the Soviet Embassy where he was honored at a reception attended by Lord Home, British foreign secretary.

Gagarin, addressing Manchester workers July 12, predicted that his recent space flight would "soon be followed by a second, a third and many, many more." Gagarin met Prime Min. Macmillan July 13 and attended a Buckingham Palace luncheon July 14 as the guest of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. He left for Moscow July 15.

Eden Named Earl. British ex-Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, 64, was named an earl July 5 by Queen Elizabeth. Eden announced July 10 his choice of the title Earl of Avon. His full title: Viscount Eden of Royal Leamington Spa in the County of Warwick, and Earl of Avon. His son, Nicholas, was given the title of Viscount Eden. [See Vol. XX, p. 100E3]

Baring Heads Bank. George Rowland Stanley Baring, 42, Earl of Cromer, became Bank of England governor July 1. Baring succeeded Lord Cobbold (Cameron F. Cobbold), 56, whose resignation became effective June 30.

India

Pakistani Fund Pact. An Indian-Pakistani agreement on transferring funds left behind by refugees who had fled from one country to the other following the 1947 partition of India was announced in a joint communiqué issued July 10 at the end of 4 days of talks between Indian and Pakistani officials in Calcutta and New Delhi. Under the agreement, contents of safe deposit boxes were to be exchanged in August and bank accounts were to be transferred starting Sept. 30. [See Vol. XX, p. 394F1]

Sikkim Gets Aid. Indian agreement to a series of defense and economic measures for Sikkim was reported June 21. The agreement resulted from recent talks between Prime Min. Nehru and Mahrajkumar Palden Thondup Namgayal, ruler of the protectorate. India agreed to: (a) Expand Sikkim's 60-man militia (largely a palace guard) to about 280 men. The force was to help defend the Sikkim-Tibet border. (b) Permit Sikkim to maintain some of its roads, heretofore an Indian responsibility. (c) Finance an 81,300,000-rupee ($17,073,000) 5-year plan. (d) Grant citizenship to Sikkimese residents of Nepalese descent. [See Vol. XX, p. 460G2]

Population. Acting Home Min. Lal Bahadur Shastri reported Mar. 27 that an official February census had estimated India's population at 438 million, an increase of about 21½% in the last 10 years. Shastri said that the population rise (about 8 million more than had been projected) would "mean an additional burden on the government and a greater expenditure" to achieve goals of the 3d 5-year plan. [See Vol. XX, p. 114C3]

(Shastri was appointed home minister Apr. 4 succeeding Govind Ballabh Pant, who had died Mar. 7. Shastri, who had headed the commerce ministry, was replaced in that post by Works, Housing and Supply Min. Kysambally Changalaraya Reddy. Bezwadawa Gopalo Reddy became works minister.)

Orissa Election. Prime Min. Nehru's Congress Party won at least 81 of 140 seats in the Orissa State Assembly in voting held June 2-8, according to nearly complete returns reported June 11. The Ganatantra Parishad (Democratic Party) won 37 seats, the People's Socialist Party 10, the Communists 3 and independents 6. The victory gave the Congress Party majorities in all Indian state legislatures. [See p. 104F2]

Philippines

MacArthur Visits. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, 81, accompanied by his wife and Philippines Amb.-to-U.S. Carlos P. Romulo, left New York by plane July 2 for a 9-day visit to the Philippines. He returned to the U.S. July 13.

Highlights of the tour: MacArthur arrived in Manila July 3 and told a welcoming crowd at the airport: "I have returned." He was greeted by Pres. Carlos P. Garcia and rode with him through crowds estimated at 2 million persons to Manila's Malacanan Palace. In a July 4 Independence Day Address at Manila's Luneta Park, MacArthur lauded Filipino soldiers who had served under him during the liberation of the Philippines in World War II. MacArthur told an informal meeting of Filipino Congressmen July 5 that the U.S., during the Korean War, could have destroyed Communist China's war-making ability "for generations to come." "With victory in our grasp," he asserted, "we failed to see it through."

MacArthur July 6 visited Lingayen Beach, where U.S. forces under his command secured their first foothold on Luzon in 1945. He visited Tacloban, Leyte July 8 and Corregidor July 11. MacArthur ended his "sentimental journey" to the Philippines July 12. [See p. 156G1-A2]

Garcia Renominated. The Nacionalista Party June 3 nominated Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, 64, to run for re-election in November. Garcia was to run against Vice Pres. Diosdado Macapagal who had been nominated at a Liberal Party convention in Manila Jan. 23. [See Vol. XVII, p. 427E2]

Turkey

Constitution Approved. The Turkish High Electorate Council reported July 14 that 6,350,000 persons had voted in favor of Turkey's new constitution in a national referendum held July 7. 3,935,000 persons voted against adoption of the new law. The constitution had been approved by the National Unity Committee and the House of Representatives May 27.

Pres. Cemal Gursel disclosed July 7 that national elections would be held in October. [See p. 228A1]

Armed Forces Shakeup. The N.Y. Times reported June 14 that a group of senior officers had forced Pres. Gursel to withdraw a decision to transfer Air Force Lt. Gen. Irfan Tansel to Turkey's military mission in the U.S. The officers reportedly forced the resignation of Lt. Gen. Cemal Madanoglu as a member of the National Unity Committee and commander of the Ankara army garrison. Madanoglu recently had ousted 14 committee members who sought to delay elections, extend military rule and carry out social, political and economic reforms. The Times reported June 15 that Turkish Air Force fighters had been flown over Ankara and Eshkisheir June 9 in an apparent effort to pressure Gursel to reverse his decision on Tansel and to dismiss Madanoglu.

The retirement of Gen. Celal Alkoc, land forces commander, and Adm. Zeki Ozak, naval commander, was reported June 18. They were replaced by Lt. Gen. Muhittin Onur and Rear Adm. Necdet Uran, respectively.

Gen. Muzaffer Alankush's resignation as defense minister was reported June 28. He was replaced by Gen. Fahri Ozdilek, deputy premier. [See p. 115F3]

Yugoslavia

USSR Trade Pact. A Yugoslav-USSR trade pact for 1961-65 was signed in Belgrade Mar. 30 by Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Min. Mikhail R. Kuzmin and Yugoslav foreign trade official Vujica Gajinovic. Yugoslavia was to send the USSR ships, machinery, cables, chemicals, and other goods in exchange for coking coal, iron ore, metals and other products.

Kuzmin and Gajinovic also signed a separate protocol increasing Yugoslav-Soviet trade by 10% during 1961 (1960 trade between the 2 countries totaled $100 million). [See Vol. XIX, p. 47C2]

Brazil Trade Pact. Brazilian envoy João Dantes and Yugoslav officials signed a draft agreement in Belgrade Apr. 29 providing for a bilateral exchange of $500 million worth of goods between both countries during the next 5 years. Yugoslavia also agreed to give Brazil $120 million in 3-9 year credits at a maximum interest rate of 6%.

U.S. Farm Aid. The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced July 1 Yugoslavia's local currency purchase of $33,600,000 worth of wheat, cotton and other U.S. farm products under the Food for Peace Program. [See p. 19G2]

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia

Mine Strike Ends. 15,000 Bolivian tin miners who had gone on strike June 9 returned to their jobs June 27 after the government agreed to pay them for the first 15 days of the walkout. The government, however, refused to accede to a demand that had touched off the strike—the release of tin mine union leaders Ireneo Pimentel and Federico Escobar, who had been arrested on charges of having participated in a plot to overthrow the government earlier in June.

Guillermo Bedregal had resigned as State Mines Corp. president June 23. Economics Min. Alfonso Gumucio Reyes had resigned his post June 21. He had opposed releasing 2 Textile Workers Federation leaders who also had been imprisoned as members of the plot. [See p. 219C1]

Foreign Loans. An agreement by the U.S., West Germany and the Inter-American Development Bank to lend Bolivia $11,250,000 was announced by

the bank June 11. Contributions: U.S., $3,500,000; West Germany, $3,750,000; the bank, $4 million. [See p. 179G1]

Brazil

Probe Publicity Scored. Charges that investigatory reports were made public for political reasons resulted in the adoption by Brazil's Opposition congressional majority May 22 of a proposal to probe Pres. Quadros' investigatory committees and Quadros' rejection of a letter in which Vice Pres. João Goulart criticized the publicizing of the investigatory reports. The reports charged misuse of state pension funds and linked Goulart with irregularities. Goulart, an opponent of Quadros, was president of the Brazilian Labor Party and had controlled national labor policy throughout most of the 1950s. [See p. 168E3]

Recife Students End Strike. The Pernambuco Students Union's council of representatives agreed by a 37-2 vote June 16 to end a 17-day strike against the University of Recife's law school. The strike was in protest against the school's ban on a speech by Celia Guevara, mother of Cuban Industry Min. Ernesto Guevara. Pres. Quadros had ordered zero grades for students who boycotted final exams.

Taxes Revised. Pres. Quadros May 20 signed a law that raised income tax rates in the higher brackets and decreased them in the lower ones. It increased taxes on incomes over $30,000 a year to 60% but exempted the first $2,000 of the income of a family of 4. [See Vol. XIX, p. 377G2]

Chile

Strikes. 50,000 high school students in Santiago and other Chilean cities went on strike May 30. The students agreed June 7 to return to classes June 9 after the government promised to consider their demands for improved educational methods and better library facilities.

6,500 workers at the El Teniente mine (operated by a Kennecott Copper Co. subsidiary) ended a 10-day strike May 28 after the company agreed to study their demands for improved safety. [See p. 66C3]

Cuba

Invasion Plan Reported. Sen. George A. Smathers (D., Fla.) said June 25 that he had been told that Cuban exiles were training in Florida for another invasion of Cuba.

The Miami Herald reported June 27 that a group of 50 volunteers, including 25 Americans, known as the Intercontinental Penetration Force, was training in Miami. The Herald said that the group's leader, Jerry Patrick, had stated officially that the force was taking a civil defense course but privately admitted that his group was practicing for possible commando-type attacks against Cuba.

The Herald called the force part of the International Anti-Communist Brigade of the Junta Revolucionaria de Liberación Nacional, a Cuban exile group headed by Aureliano Sanchez Arango. [See pp. 169F1, 159B2]

Dominican Republic

Román Jailed. The sentencing of ex-Maj. Gen. José René Román to 30 years in prison for complicity in the May 30 assassination of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo was announced July 14 by Rafael Trujillo Jr. Román, former defense minister, had gone on trial before a military tribunal June 17. Trujillo said that Román had planned to take over the government after his father's slaying.

(Román's brother, Ramon H. Román Fernandez, 45, had shot himself to death June 15 as security agents came to his Ciudad Trujillo home to question him about the assassination.) [See p. 220C2]

México

Elections. 6½ million Mexican voters cast ballots July 2 in elections for a 178-seat House of Deputies and 5 state governorships. According to incomplete returns July 3, the government's Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) was expected to win all 178 seats and the 5 governorships. [See p. 210E3]

Venezuela

Riots Vs. U.S. Envoy. Teodoro Moscoso, 51, newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, was forced to remain in Caracas' Central University for more than 2 hours June 14 while anti-American students rioted and set fire to his automobile outside the building. Moscoso was later escorted from the university campus while the students shouted anti-American slogans at him.

Communist-led demonstrators protested Moscoso's visit to Maracaibo June 29. Police used tear gas to break up the demonstrations. 5 persons were arrested. [See pp. 204G1; Vol. XVIII, 159F3]

RELIGION

United Church of Christ Meets. The constitution of the 2 million-member United Church of Christ, formed in 1957 by a merger of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church, was declared in force July 4 by delegates of both bodies meeting in a general synod in Philadelphia July 3-7. The new church represented the first union of U.S. churches with different nationality backgrounds (the Congregational Churches' memberships largely were drawn from persons of New England Puritan ancestry; the Evangelical and Reformed Church's membership primarily was of German ancestry). It ranked as the 7th largest U.S. Protestant denomination (6 largest: Methodist, Southern Baptist, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, United Lutheran and Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod).

(A suit to invalidate the union, brought by a local group of Congregationalists, had been dismissed June 15 by U.S. District Judge Edward J. Dimock in New York. This action cleared the last legal obstacle to the merger, which had been in negotiation since 1940.)

Dr. Donald W. Webber of Auburn, Me. was elected moderator of the synod July 4.

The Rev. Dr. Ben Mohr Herbster, 56, of Norwood, O. was elected first president of the United Church July 5. Herbster was a member of the Evangelical and Reformed Church's General Council (1947-58) and a member of the new church's constitutional commission. He defeated the Rev. Dr. James E. Wagner, 61, of Philadelphia, president of the Evangelical body since 1953.

In resolutions passed July 7, the general synod urged (1) a UN policy of "universality of membership" and examination "of the policies and actions of all nations," (2) U.S. resistance to " . . . the spread of Communism" and U.S. leadership ". . . in the political and social reform . . . of our world," (3) United Church participation in merger talks with Methodist, Protestant Episcopal and United Presbyterian Churches and (4) an end to segregation and discrimination by church members. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 224-C3]

Protestant Merger Plan. The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, meeting in Buffalo, N.Y. May 17-24, invited the Protestant Episcopal Church May 22 to join its study of a proposed merger of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists and members of the United Church of Christ.

The union of the churches—4 of the U.S.' major Protestant groups—originally had been proposed Dec. 4, 1960 in San Francisco by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church. He urged the plan in Buffalo, May 21 and was backed by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. McCracken of the unaffiliated Riverside Church in New York. [See Vol. XX, p. 451B-D3]

Paul D. McKelvey, 53, Los Angeles business man, was elected Assembly moderator May 17 to succeed the Rev. Dr. Herman L. Turner of Atlanta.

The Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, which met in St. Louis May 23-26, opposed the proposed Protestant merger May 23 as showing "lack of [Christian] conviction." He warned that this lack would lead ". . . to these denominations' decline" and hurt "the cause of Christianity. . . ."

(The convention May 25 adopted a resolution opposing federal aid for church-connected schools.) [See Vol. XX, p. 199D-E3]

United Lutheran Merger. The proposed merger of 4 Lutheran groups into the Lutheran Church in America was ratified by the United Lutheran Church in America May 23. [See p. 116C3]

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif. and Olivier Gendebien of Belgium, driving a Ferrari, won the the 24-hour Le Mans (France) race June 10-11, for $10,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 223F3]

Hill, driving a Cooper, won the Belgian Grand Prix at Francorchamps June 18, for $2,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 216B3]

Gunnar Anderson, 34, and Charlie Lohmander, 56, of Sweden, in a Ferrari won the Mille Miglia (1,000-mile) auto race near Brescia, Italy May 28. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 208G1]

Baseball. Jim Gentile of the Baltimore Orioles set a major-league record by hitting 2 grand-slam home runs in 2 consecutive innings (in the first and 2d) in a game against the Minnesota Twins in Bloomington, Minn. May 9. Baltimore won, 13-5.

A major league record for home runs in one day, 27, was set by American League batters in 7 games May 28. The previous record of 26 in 8 games was set by the National League May 30, 1956.

The Milwaukee Braves June 8 set a major league record as 4 of its batters (Eddie Mathews, Hank Aaron, Joe Adcock and Frank Thomas) hit home runs in succession in the 7th inning of a game against the Cincinnati Reds in Cincinnati. The Reds won, 10-8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 180B2]

The Kansas City Athletics dismissed Joe Gordon as manager June 19. He was replaced by Athletics outfielder Hank Bauer, 38. [See p. 136F2; Vol. XX, 383F2]

Basketball Bribe Indictments. 4 ex-college basketball players were indicted in New York June 9 on charges of bribery and conspiracy for allegedly offering college basketball players in the New York area money to keep their scores down in games against rival teams for the benefit of gamblers. Those indicted: David Budin, 28, of New York (Brooklyn College); Jerry Vogel, 24, of New York (University of Alabama); Daniel Quindazzi, 24, of Yonkers, N.Y. (Alabama); Louis Brown, 22, of Jersey City, N.J. (University of North Carolina).

The defendants, who pleaded not guilty, had been named as co-conspirators in indictments returned Apr. 27 against N.Y. gamblers Aaron Wagman, 28, and Joseph Hacken, 41, both accused of masterminding the bribe schemes. An 18-count indictment was returned against Hacken May 24.

Budin, named as "Hacken's partner," reportedly had recruited college players to be bribed. Vogel and Quindazzi were said to have given $1,000 to Jack Rose, University of Connecticut player, to keep his team's score down in a game against Niagara University in Niagara Falls, N.Y. Jan. 16, 1960. Connecticut, which the gamblers wanted to lose by at least 7 points, was defeated 112 to 79.

17 players from the following colleges were accused of taking bribes: St. John's, NYU and Brooklyn in New York; University of Tennessee; Mississippi State University; St. Joseph's and La Salle Colleges in Philadelphia; University of Connecticut; University of North Carolina; Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J. [See p. 108F2]

Bowling. Roy Lown, 31, of El Paso, Tex., won the $75,000 Professional Bowlers Association invitation tournament in Paramus, N. J. May 13, for a record pro prize of $15,000.

Boxing. Archie Moore of San Diego, Calif. scored a 15-round decision over Giulio Rinaldi of Anzio, Italy in New York June 10 to retain the world light-heavyweight championship recognized by New York, California, Massachusetts, Europe and the British Commonwealth. [See Vol. XX, p. 383C3]

Pone Kingpetch of Thailand retained his world flyweight championship by scoring a 15-round decision over Mitsunori Seki of Japan in Tokyo June 27. [See Vol. XX, p. 343G1]

Terry Downes, 25, of London won New York, Massachusetts and Europe recognition as world middleweight champion by scoring a 9th round TKO over title defender Paul Pender of Brookline, Mass. in London July 11. [See p. 60E1]

José Rigores, 25, of Cuba, ex-Pan American champion, died in New York June 3 of a brain injury suffered in a 6-round featherweight bout May 29 when he was knocked out by Anselmo Castillo of Puerto Rico. [See Vol. XX, p. 136A2]

Hockey. Doug Harvey, 36, of Montreal (NHL), signed a 3-year contract as player-coach with the N.Y. Rangers May 31. He replaced Alf Pike. [See p. 172C2]

Phil Watson, ex-Rangers coach, signed a 3-year contract to coach Boston June 6. He replaced Milt Schmidt, who had been promoted to assistant manager. [See Vol. XIX, p. 379D1]

Rowing. Pennsylvania won the Childs Cup for the 4th straight year on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia Apr. 29. [See Vol. XX, p. 208C2]

California won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta for the 2d year in a row on Lake Onandaga, near Syracuse, N.Y. June 17. Cornell was 2d, MIT 3d. [See Vol. XX, p. 216F3]

Swimming. Jan Andrew, 17, of Australia swam the 100-meter butterfly in the world record time of 1 min. 8.9 sec. in Tokyo Apr. 2. [See Vol. XIX, p. 340G2]

Track & Field. Valeri Brumel, 19, of the USSR set a world outdoor high jump record by leaping 7 ft. 3⅛ in. in Moscow June 18. [See pp. 108E2; Vol. XX, 232D2]

Yolanda Balas of Rumania set a women's world high jump record by leaping 6 ft. 2 in. in a meet in Warsaw (reported June 18). [See Vol. XX, p. 316A2]

— MISCELLANEOUS —

Portuguese Ship Blaze. The 2,037-ton Portuguese ship Save, enroute between the Mozambique ports of Beira and Quelimane, exploded and burned July 8 after running aground during a storm near Quelimane. 243 passengers and 16 crewmen were killed or missing and presumed dead. The ship carried 549 persons. [See p. 172E2]

Japanese Floods. The Japanese government reported July 6 that 265 persons had died and 1,251 had been injured in floods in western and central Honshu the previous week. 87 persons were missing. [See Vol. XX, p. 308B2]

Iranian Quake. An earthquake destroyed the south Iranian village of Dehkuyeh June 11. 50 persons were killed and 50 injured. [See Vol. XX, p. 144E2]

Clamart Cave-In. 20 persons were killed and 37 were injured when a ground cave-in resulted in the collapse of 50 homes and apartment buildings and a ceramic factory in the Parisian suburb of Clamart June 1. [See p. 60A3]

French Train Wreck. 24 passengers were killed and more than 100 injured when the Strasbourg-Paris express train jumped the tracks near Vitry-Le-François June 18. [See p. 172G2]

Cairo Air Crash. A KLM turbo-prop Electra, en route from the Netherlands to Malaya, crashed and burned as it was about to land at Cairo Airport June 12. 17 passengers and 3 crewmen were killed. 16 others aboard survived.

Portuguese Air Crash. A Royal Dutch KLM jet airliner leased to the Venezuelan airline VIASA crashed May 30 shortly after take-off from Lisbon, Portugal en route to Carácas, Venezuela. All 62 persons aboard were killed. [See p. 188F3]

'Axis Sally' Freed. Mildred Gillars, 60, wartime Nazi radio propagandist known as "Axis Sally," was paroled from the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, W. Va. July 10 after having served 12 years of a 10-30 term for treason. [See Vol. X, p. 166D-E1]

Kistner Convicted, Jailed. Harold Eugene Kistner, 35, ex-president of the defunct Northern Biochemical Co. of Sheldon, Ia., and 2 former company officials—Robert Smith and Michael Biderman—were convicted in Sioux City Apr. 29 on 10 counts of violating SEC rules in the sale of company stock. In a new indictment reported later Apr. 29, Kistner was charged (on 12 counts) with aiding and abetting Mrs. Burnice Iverson Geiger, 58, in embezzling $2 million from the Sheldon National Bank.

Kistner was sentenced to 8 years in prison June 28 after pleading guilty June 2 to the stock fraud and embezzlement charges. [See p. 68C3]

Rees Convicted. A Baltimore jury Feb. 23 convicted Melvin Davis Rees Jr. of Hyatsville, Md. of the 1959 kidnap-slaying of Mrs. Carroll Vernon Jackson, 27, and her daughter Susan, 5. Rees was sentenced to life in prison Apr. 6. [See Vol. XX, p. 240C3]

Lem Sentenced. Arthur Lem, 49, of Hempstead, N.Y., was sentenced in New York June 16 to 1½ years in prison for conspiring to smuggle Chinese aliens into the U.S. Lem had pleaded guilty May 8 to one count of an 18-count indictment. 4 other defendants who had pleaded guilty to perjury in the case received suspended sentences and were put on probation.

Duke of Kent Marries. Prince Edward George Nicholas Patrick, 25, the duke of Kent and cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, was married in York, England June 8 to Katherine Worsley. [See p. 168C2]